

## Daily Nevada State Journal.

C. FOWNING, Editor and Proprietor.

## A SUBMITTED ADDRESS.

As heretofore stated in these columns, the Board of Trade have now under consideration the subject of the best and most feasible method of reducing the expenses of State and county governments in Nevada, in order that population and capital may be induced to come in and develop and build up industries, for which ample opportunities are afforded, and would be readily made available and utilized except for our excessive rate of State and county taxes.

The subject is one of engrossing importance to the whole people, and the press which, no doubt voices public sentiment in that respect, have with singular unanimity, and regardless of party, for several months past urged the necessity of a Constitutional Convention in order to so amend our organic act, as to permit of the reforms in public expenditures to meet the joint demands of our burdened people.

With a view therefore of practically analyzing the subject, and making a critical examination of the best remedy to be employed to accomplish these results, the Board have solicited the opinions of many of the leading citizens of the State, as well as the views of the taxpayers in general, and its members are still anxious for a full and free expression from every source, looking to a proper solution of this important question.

It has also called to its assistance the aid of counsel to prepare such amendments to the present constitution as they deem requisite and necessary to secure such a reduction.

The JOURNAL presents with this issue an address which was submitted to the Board by the attorneys employed, together with such modifications of our present constitution as they considered would be sufficient to materially reduce the burdens of government, and at the same time preserve the efficiency of the public service, and the Board have now under consideration the whole subject matter, to be acted upon at its next general meeting.

Not knowing therefore what action it may take in the premises, but realizing that the question is one of absorbing public interest, the JOURNAL desires to carry the matter before its readers, so that ample opportunity may be had for careful and deliberate consideration of the subject.

Whether the Board of Trade shall see fit to adopt the address and recommend it to the people of the State, cannot now be the subject of intelligent conjecture, but in advance of any action by that body, it has already permitted us to examine the manuscript, and with the JOURNAL's usual enterprise, it turns it over to the public.

The following is the address which was submitted for consideration by the Board: To the taxpayers, voters and good people of the State of Nevada.—The Board of Trade, of Nevada, which was organized for the purpose of attempting to improve and build up the industries of Nevada and to devise ways and means for promoting the general welfare of its citizens, have been prosecuting their labors with the greatest diligence, and desire, at this time to submit to the people of the State certain economic recommendations, to be acted upon by them when assembled in their respective conventions, both State and county; to the end that their representatives may be fully advised in regard to the will of their constituents, touching the measures, which we deem of vital importance to the welfare, growth and future prosperity of our State.

It is unnecessary for us to call public attention to the fact that Nevada has been declining in material wealth and population for the past decade, and unless measures of the most rigid economy in the public expenditures are adopted and enforced as to State and county governments and the burdens of the people materially lessened, it will be impossible to induce capital to invest within our borders or retain that which is at present operating in the State.

It is far from our intention to discourage the people of Nevada upon the future prospects of this commonwealth and indeed we see nothing in the outlook to alarm the most timid, providing we avail ourselves of the opportunities within our reach, to re-suscitate dormant industries and build up such new enterprises as our natural resources will permit, and if this course is pursued, the year 1900 will dawn upon a prosperous, happy, progressive people, numbering (not 45,000 souls, including Indians not taxed) but rather 150,000, sturdy, Anglo-Saxons, who have built up their own fortunes, and have built up homes and reared family altars, in the beautiful and productive valleys of the battle born State.

But in order to accomplish a result so devoutly to be desired, we must start right and lop off every useless extravagance in our form of government and awaken to the realization that a few people (less than the population of an average county, amongst our Eastern sisters) are at present taxed to support an expensive State government, an fourteen county governments which are eating out our very substance and laying such an embargo on attempted enterprise as to exclude the man of means from investing in our midst. The question is then suggested: What can be done to remedy this intolerable state of affairs?

The first important step is to consolidate the counties and lessen the number of county officials to be supported at public expense.

We submit with this circular a diagram or map of this State which reduces the number of counties from fourteen to eight, which will relieve the people about \$150,000 per annum in taxation, and be nearly if not quite as convenient in the conduct of their business as the present arrangement, and \$150,000 annually retained by the people, instead of having it disbursed for unnecessary service, will be an important item to those who have to contribute the amount from their hard earnings, or in many instances unprofitable investments.

We are not unmindful of the tenacity with which many people are wedded to the idol of court houses and county seats but our experience in the past shows this to be egregiously folly, for which the people have dearly paid and which, if continued, must inevitably result in bankruptcy and ruin. It must also be borne in mind that the conditions, which in the past, seemed to warrant the multiplication of counties, no longer exist; and 45,000 people with only \$20,000,000 of taxable property remain to bear the burdens which 65,000 people representing over \$50,000,000 taxable property had to bear in 1876.

Having reduced as far as practicable the number of county governments, we should next turn our attention to a consolidation of county officers, and a reduction of salaries, to the end that no greater number of officers shall be employed than are actually necessary, by steady employment, and reasonable exertion, to perform the public service, and their salaries should be adjusted upon the basis of existing values in other branches of industry, rather than the high pressure principles which marked the advent of official life in Nevada. It is well known that the mechanic, artisan and every other class has had to suffer a material reduction in the amount received for their services, and it is believed that the office holder has no greater claims upon the generosity of the people than those engaged in other and more laborious lines of employment.

Neither do we believe that a material reduction in the emoluments of office would greatly lessen the number which would be willing to annually offer themselves as candidates or result in securing less efficient services than those performed under present rates.

We should also turn our attention to the remodeling of our organic act, which we believe can only be satisfactorily accomplished by assembling a Constitutional Convention; we should give our present Constitution a liberal application of the pruning knife eliminating therefrom every unnecessary source of expense, rendered mandatory by the present instrument, and have a rounding up and dismissal of all the officers, deputies, clerks, and secretaries, which are not absolutely necessary for the safe conduct of the affairs of State, in the most simple and economical form. It is a part of the history of the country, that Nevada has less official work done and pays more for it than any other State in the Union, and this too in the face of the fact that there is not a State east of the Missouri river, that has not at least twenty counties, each having a population greater than this State, and many of them more than fifty of such counties. Is it not then high time that we should call a halt in this reckless and unnecessary distribution of the people's money, without any corresponding benefit, and reorganize our State Government, upon a plan based upon our actual necessities, rather than adhering to those old methods and forms, which have proved an expensive luxury, and in our present conditions are without any practical utility.

We will outline a part at least of the benefits that would accrue to the taxpayers, by the adoption of these suggestions, in the administration of the State Government. We would first abolish the Supreme Court, as a distinct Court, and require the four District Judges of the State to meet twice a year and hold terms of the Supreme Court, and decide in banc such cases as have been appealed from the District Courts of the various counties; thus saving \$18,000 per annum upon that score alone. The salaries of the District Judges should be fixed at not exceeding \$5,000, instead of \$6,400, their present compensation, which includes traveling expenses, and thereby save \$6,400, which would make a retrenchment in our Judicial department of more than \$24,000 each year.

There is no danger that such a change cannot be made and at the same time secure the prompt and speedy determination of all the law cases in the State; neither need there be any apprehension that a salary of \$5,000 per annum, or even a lesser sum will call the best legal talent in the State to the bench, as the present year has demonstrated, that many of our judges and lawyers are now applicants for the position rendered vacant by the untimely decease of Hon. George M. Sabu, of the United States District Court, and the salary attached to that position is only \$3,500 per annum.

We would next attack the Governor's office with a reduction of salary from \$5,000 to \$3,600, and the latter salary is greatly in excess of many of the older States in the Union; we would dispense with a private secretary at \$2,000 per annum, and a Lieutenant Governor at a salary of \$2,750 and thus prevent the unjust and useless expenditure, by that branch of the executive department of the Government, an item of over \$6,000 annually.

We would dispense with a Clerk of the Supreme Court at a salary of \$3,000 per year, and require the Secretary of State to attend to those duties and it is safe to say that with the addition of such services as that with that officer, he would still have to labor on an average of less than four hours per day during each of the twelve

calendar months.

Neither would we permit the Secretary of State to employ a deputy at a salary of \$2,000 per annum (as he is allowed under the present system), to perform the services which should be performed by that officer, but in cases of urgent necessity, or extraordinary rush of business he might be permitted to employ the services of a clerk at a reasonable per diem, until such necessity ceased. By this means \$5,000 annually of the people's money will remain in their pockets, instead of being thrown away, for the privilege of being permitted to live within the boundaries of the State of Nevada.

The position of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is more honorary than useful and all of the services performed by that officer except an occasional pilgrimage around the State can be easily and satisfactorily attended to by the State Controller, and it is believed that \$3,000 per annum now paid to such Superintendent would be more serviceable if retained by the taxpayers or devoted into the State School Fund, than devoted to the payment of a salary from which no corresponding benefit is ever realized.

We would therefore recommend that this office be abolished and the clerical duties be transferred to the office of State Controller, without requiring any visitations by that officer of the public schools of the State, which can be looked after and attended to by local Superintendents.

We believe that the position of Attorney General could be sacrificed without any detriment to the efficiency of the public service and thereby relieve us from contributing annually \$3,000 for the sake of a position where no adequate services are ever performed or the salary ever earned by the incumbent.

The District Attorneys of the various counties should be required to follow their cases to the Supreme Court, which will not materially increase their labors, and even if it should there is no valid reason for not requiring officials to perform a reasonable service for the salaries received.

It is a patent fact, known to every resident in the western part of the State, that the Attorney General is scarcely ever at his post of duty, and the only thing they do with any degree of industry and regularity is to draw the salary and endeavor to hold on to the position. The deputy State Treasurer has creditably performed the duties of Treasurer for the past year at a salary of \$2,000, while his principal has been too ill to attend to any of its duties.

If a deputy can run the office alone and unaided, there would seem to be no substantial reason why a principal could not do the same thing, and thus save \$2,000 per annum upon that score; this will aggregate a saving in the executive department in a sum of money approximating \$20,000 per annum.

In the Legislative department a material and substantial reduction can be accomplished. The membership should be reduced from sixty to at least forty, and we believe that if the members of the Assembly were fixed at twenty and the Senate at ten, that we would receive more wholesome legislation and a better service, than we have been accustomed to receive at the hands of that body in the past. The truth is, that we do not require extensive legislation, but are sadly in need of a few salutary measures, which would lessen the burdens of government, and all such laws to meet the requirements and necessities of the people, could easily be formulated and adopted by thirty business men, in forty days, which should be the maximum term of any regular session.

Five dollars per day and twenty-five cents mileage one way is adequate compensation for their services, and it is well known that twenty-five cents per mile will more than cover actual costs, and there is no sense in thus robbing the treasury under the guise, or pretense of traveling expenses.

With this scaling down in members, per diem and mileage, the biennial session of our Legislature can be held at a cost not exceeding \$20,000, whereas the present outlay generally reaches from \$55,000 to \$80,000 at each session. We also believe that a session once in four years would be quite sufficient to meet our requirements, until such time as our increase in population might warrant sessions at shorter intervals.

Many other reformations can be made upon existing methods such as the abolition of Grand Jury, reduction of the number of attaches in the Legislature, Penitentiary and other State institutions, the strictest economy in every branch of the public service so that no unnecessary expenditures either State or county shall be permitted or allowed.

These and various other topics of an economic character which could be met and disposed of by a Constitutional Convention would result in an annual saving of more than \$200,000 to the people of the State, which is an item, owing to our existing financial conditions, which we cannot afford to overlook.

With a view therefore of calling public attention to the matter and getting our conclusions thoroughly before the people, we have made and herewith submit a draft of a constitution, or rather such amendments to our present organic act as we deem absolutely necessary to secure the reforms in public expenditures, which are outlined in these pages.

We do not, of course, present this document for any other purpose than that of inviting public discussion and criticism, so that the people may have an opportunity to reflect upon the subject and individually

and collectively express their views upon the same. We are all interested in bridging over what we hope to be the darkest days we shall ever witness in a financial point of view, and we trust that each resident, citizen, taxpayer and voter of the State will accept these suggestions in the spirit in which they are inspired, with an eye single to the general weal, and will not permit local prejudice or personal aggrandizement to warp his judgment, or swerve him from pursuing that course which will in the end redound to the advantage of all.

It is proper in this connection to state that it is our deliberate judgment that the silver legislation enacted by the present session of Congress, will stimulate our mining industries and result in a reorganization of many of the deserted mining districts of Nevada and give new impetus and vigor to our paramount industry.

We have been manfully struggling with the Congress of the United States to secure a recognition of our rights and to be granted a fair opportunity to defend our hearths and homes from the baneful influence which would inevitably result from a continued demonization of silver; and now that we have secured relief from that body and are hopeful for its complete restoration in the near future, the time has arrived for Nevada to enter upon a new era of prosperity and every existing impediment, which in the remotest degree, tends to block the wheels of progression or glum the tide of enterprise, should be speedily and effectively removed.

If we employ the same energy and determination in adjusting and overcoming the evils which exist at home, that have been displayed in our efforts to secure our rights in Congress the day is not far distant when the last vestige of unnecessary expenditures in our State and county governments, will be a thing of the past, and we shall be able to boast of the fact, that even if we have not the most populous State in the Union, we have at least one of the best governed. May we not indulge the hope that the whole people of the State are aroused to the importance and necessity of engraving these measures of economy into our system of government and will with one accord unite in the effort to place the State upon the high road to prosperity.

Mr. Newlands, President of the State Board of Trade, informs us that the question which the Board will be called upon to determine is whether to advise the electors of Nevada to make the suggested economic reforms in State and county government by means of a new Constitution or by changing the existing Constitution by amendment and by laws reducing salaries and consolidating offices.

The Board would be glad to receive communications, either as to nature of the reforms required or as to the method of securing them, before it takes final action.

## THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

It is confidently believed that if, the following Constitution, or one of similar import, should be adopted by the people through a Constitutional Convention, it would result in an annual saving in the cost of State and county governments, equal, if not greater, than the amount suggested in the foregoing recommendations.

## PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

## PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Nevada, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, insure domestic tranquility and form a more perfect government, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS. SECTION 1. All men are by nature free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefits to the people; and they have a right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it. But the paramount allegiance of every citizen is due to the Federal Government, in the exercise of all its constitutional powers as the same have been or may be defined by the Supreme Court of the United States; and no power exists in the people of this or any other State of the Federal Union to dissolve their connection therewith, or perform any act tending to impair, subvert or resist the supreme authority of the Government of the United States. The Constitution of the United States confers full power on the Federal Government, to maintain and perpetuate its existence, and whenever any portion of the States, or the people thereof, attempt to secede from the Federal Union, or forcibly resist the execution of its laws, the Federal Government may, by warrant of the Constitution, employ armed force in compelling obedience to its authority.

Sec. 3. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner prescribed by law; and in civil cases if three-fourths of the jury agree upon a verdict, it shall stand and have the same force and effect as a verdict by the whole jury; provided, the Legislature, by a law passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each branch thereof, may PRESCRIBE THE SAME RULE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Sec. 4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious professions and worship, without discrimination of preference shall forever be allowed in this State; and no

person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of this State.

Sec. 5. The privilege of the writ of HABEAS CORPUS shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Sec. 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

Sec. 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties; unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

Sec. 8. No person shall be tried for a capital or otherwise infamous crime (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of the militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which the State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature), except on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury; provided, THAT THE GRAND JURY MAY BE ABOLISHED BY LAW IN ALL CASES, and in any trial in any Court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation having first been made or secured, except in cases of war, riot, fire, or great public peril, in which case compensation shall be afterwards made.

Sec. 9. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions and civil actions for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published for good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted or exonerated.

Sec. 10. The people shall have the right freely to assemble together to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the Legislature for redress or grievances.

Sec. 11. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be maintained by this State in time of peace, and in time of war no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

Sec. 12. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 13. Representation shall be a proportioned according to population.

Sec. 14. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for payment of any debts or liabilities NOW EXISTING or, hereafter contracted; and there shall be no imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud, libel, or slander, and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

Sec. 15. No bill of attainder, or post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

Sec. 16. Foreigners who are or who may hereafter become bona fide residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and inheritance of property, as native born citizens.

Sec. 17. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State.

Sec. 18. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath of affirmation, particularly describing the place or places to be searched, and the person or persons and thing or things to be seized.

Sec. 19. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid or comfort, and no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open Court.

Sec. 20. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

## ARTICLE II.

## RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States (not laboring under the disabilities named in this Constitution), of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have actually and not constructively resided in the State six months, and in the district or county thirty days next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at such election; provided, that no person who has been or may be convicted of treason or felony in any State or Territory of the United States, unless restored to civil rights, and no person who, after arriving at the age of eighteen years, shall have voluntarily borne arms against the United

States, or held civil or military office under the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, unless an amnesty be granted to such by the Federal Government, and no idiot or insane person shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

Sec. 3. The right of suffrage shall be enjoyed by all persons otherwise entitled to the same, who may be in the military, or naval service of the United States; provided, the votes so cast shall be made to apply to the county and township of which said voters were bona fide residents at the time of their enlistment; provided further, that the payment of a poll tax, or a registration of such voters shall not be required as a condition to the right of voting. Provision shall be made by law, regulating the manner of voting, holding elections, and making returns of such elections, wherein other provisions are not contained in this Constitution.

Sec. 4. During the day on which any general election shall be held in this State, no qualified elector shall be arrested by virtue of any civil process.

Sec. 5. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all the elections by the Legislature or by either branch thereof, shall be viva voce.

Sec. 6. Provision shall be made by law for the registration of the name of the electors within the counties of which they may be residents, and for the ascertainment by proper proofs of the persons who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, as hereby established, to preserve the purity of election, and to regulate the manner of holding and making returns of the same; and the Legislature shall have power to prescribe by law any other or further rules or rules as may be deemed necessary as a test or electoral qualification.

Sec. 7. The Legislature shall provide by law for the payment of an annual poll tax of not less than two nor exceeding four dollars from each male person resident in the State, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, (uncivilized American Indians excepted), one half to be applied for State, and one half for county purposes.

Sec. 8. All persons qualified by law to vote for representatives to the General Assembly of the State of Nevada, AT THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD IN THE YEAR A. D. 1890, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO VOTE DIRECTLY ON THE QUESTION OF ADOPTING OR REJECTING THIS CONSTITUTION WITHOUT FURTHER REGISTRATION; PROVIDED, THAT REGISTRATION BOOKS SHALL BE OPENED IN EACH OF THE VOTING PRECINCTS IN THIS STATE AT LEAST THIRTY DAYS BEFORE THE LATTER ELECTION TAKES PLACE, AND ALL QUALIFIED ELECTORS UPON THE DATE OF THE OPENING OF SUCH REGISTRATION BOOKS, WHO WERE NOT REGISTERED IN THE YEAR 1890, OR WHO HAVE BECOME ENTITLED TO VOTE UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS STATE SINCE THE REGISTRATION CLOSED IN THE YEAR 1890, MAY HAVE THEIR NAMES REGISTERED AND VOTE UPON THE QUESTION OF ADOPTING OR REJECTING THIS CONSTITUTION, AND PROVIDED FURTHER, THAT SUCH REGISTRATION SHALL CLOSE AT LEAST TEN DAYS BEFORE SUCH ELECTION, AND NEW POLL-LISTS SHALL BE MADE BY THE REGISTRATION AGENTS OF ALL THE NAMES OF THE VOTERS APPEARING UPON SUCH REGISTRATION BOOKS, AND FURNISH THE SAME TO THE JUDGES OF ELECTION IN THE MANNER NOW PROVIDED BY LAW.

Sec. 9. No person shall be allowed to vote at any election in this State who is a bigamist or polygamist, or who teaches the doctrines of bigamy or polygamy, or who is a member of or belongs to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commonly called the Mormon Church, or who is a member of or belongs to any order, organization or association which sanctions or tolerates bigamy or polygamy, or plural or celestial marriages, or which exercises, or claims the right to exercise, civil power in conflict with or opposed to the Constitution or laws of this State or of the United States. If any person offering to vote shall be challenged as disqualified under this section, his vote shall not be received unless he shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) before Almighty God, under the pains and penalties of perjury, that I am not a bigamist or polygamist; that I neither teach nor practice bigamy or polygamy; that I am neither a member of nor belong to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commonly called the Mormon Church; that I am not a member of nor belong to any order, organization or association which sanctions or tolerates bigamy or polygamy, or plural or celestial marriages, or which exercises, or claims the right to exercise, civil power in conflict with or opposed to the Constitution or laws of this State or of the United States. I regard the Constitution of the United States, and the laws thereof, and the Constitution and laws of the State of Nevada, as interpreted by the courts, as the Supreme law of the land, the doctrines and teachings of any order, organization or association to the contrary notwithstanding. So help me God." The Legislature shall have power to enforce this provision by appropriate legislation, and to add other

requirements to the foregoing oath, but shall omit no part thereof.

ARTICLE III. DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS. SECTION 1. The powers of the government of the State of Nevada shall be divided into three separate departments—the legislative, the executive and the judicial; and no persons charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions appertaining to either of the others, except in the cases herein expressly directed or permitted.

## ARTICLE IV.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly, which shall be designated "The Legislature of the State of Nevada," and the sessions of such Legislature shall be held at the seat of Government of the State.

Sec. 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall commence on the third Monday of January next ensuing the election of members of the Assembly, unless the Governor of the State shall, in the interim, convene the Legislature by proclamation.

Sec. 3. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen biennially by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, and their term of office shall be two years from the day next after their election.

Sec. 4. Senators shall be chosen at the same time and places as members of the Assembly, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, and their term of office shall be four years from the day next after their election.

Sec. 5. Senators and members of the Assembly shall be duly qualified electors in the respective counties and districts which they represent, and the number of Senators shall not be less than one-third nor more than two-thirds of that of members of the Assembly.

Sec. 6. Each House shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its own members, choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, and may punish its members for disorderly conduct, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member.

Sec. 7. Either House, during the session, may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; but such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the final adjournment of the session.

Sec. 8. No Senator or member of the Assembly shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed to any civil office of profit under the State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which, shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

Sec. 9. No person holding any lucrative office under the Government of the United States, or any other power, shall be eligible to any civil office of profit under this State; provided, that Postmasters, whose compensation does not exceed five hundred dollars per annum, or Commissioners of Deeds, shall not be deemed as holding a lucrative office.

Sec. 10. Any person who shall be convicted of the embezzlement or defalcation of the public funds of this State, or who may be convicted of having given or offered a bribe to secure his election or appointment to office, or received a bribe to aid in the procurement of office for any other person, shall be disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust in this State; and the Legislature shall provide by law for punishment of such defalcation, bribery or embezzlement, as a felony.

Sec. 11. Members of the Legislature shall be privileged from arrest on civil process during the session of the Legislature, and for fifteen days next before the commencement of each session.

Sec. 12. When vacancies occur in either House, the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 13. A majority of all the members elected to each House shall constitute a quorum to transact business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may prescribe.

Sec. 14. Each House shall keep a journal of its own proceedings, which shall be published, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of any three members present, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 15. The doors of each House shall be kept open during its session, except the Senate while sitting in executive session, and neither shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be holding their sessions.

Sec. 16. Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one may be amended in the other.

Sec. 17. Each law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one subject, and matter properly connected therewith, which subject shall be briefly expressed in the title; and no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only; but, in such case, the Act as revised, or section as amended, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 18. Every bill shall be read by sections, on three several days, in each House, unless in case of emergency, two

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## THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Continued from Fourth Page.

Sec. 3. All lands, including the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in every township, donated for the benefit of public schools, in the act of the Thirty-eighth Congress, to enable the people of Nevada territory to form a State Government and the lands granted to the State of Nevada in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, by Act of Congress of the United States, approved June 16, 1890; the thirty thousand acres of public lands granted by an Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and all proceeds of lands that have been or may be hereafter granted to the new States, under the Act of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-one; provided, that Congress makes provision for, or authorizes such divisions to be made for the purpose herein contained, all estates that may escheat to the State, all of such per cent as may be granted by Congress on the sale of land, all fines collected under the penal laws of the State, all property given or bequeathed to the State for educational purposes, and all proceeds derived from any or all of said sources shall be, and the same are hereby, solemnly pledged for educational purposes, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for any other uses, and the interest thereon shall, from time to time, be apportioned among the several counties in proportion to the ascertained number of the persons between the ages of six and eighteen years in the different counties, and the Legislature shall provide for the sale of floating land warrants to cover the aforesaid lands, and for the investment of all proceeds derived from any of the above-mentioned sources in United States bonds, or the bonds of this State, or the bonds of other States of the Union; provided, that the interest only of the aforesaid proceeds shall be used for educational purposes, and any surplus interest shall be added to the principal sum; and provided further, that such portions of said interest as may be necessary may be apportioned for the support of the State University.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall maintain a State University, which shall embrace departments for Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, and Mining, to be controlled by a Board of Regents, whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. The Legislature shall have power to establish normal schools, and such different grades of schools, from the primary department to the University, as in their discretion they may deem necessary, and all professors in said University or teachers in said schools, of whatever grade, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath as prescribed in Article 18, of this Constitution. No professor or teacher who fails to comply with the provisions of any law framed in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be entitled to receive any portion of the public moneys set apart for school purposes.

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall provide a special tax of two mills on the dollar of all taxable property in the State, in addition to the other means provided for the support and maintenance of said University and common schools; provided, that at the end of ten years they may reduce said tax to one mill on each dollar of taxable property.

Sec. 7. The Legislature shall provide for the election of a Board of Regents for the State University, and define their duties and powers.

Sec. 8. The Board of Regents shall, from the interests accruing from the first funds which come under their control, immediately organize and maintain the said mining department in such manner as to make it the most effective and useful; provided, that all the proceeds of the public lands donated by Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, for a College for the benefit of Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, and including military tactics, shall be invested by the said Board of Regents in a separate fund, to be appropriated exclusively to the benefit of the first named department to the University, as set forth in section four above, and the Legislature shall provide that it, through neglect or any other contingency, any portion of the fund so set apart shall be lost or misappropriated, the State of Nevada shall replace said amount so lost or misappropriated in said fund; so that the principal of said fund shall remain forever undiminished.

Sec. 9. No sectarian instruction shall be imparted or tolerated in any school or University that may be maintained under this Constitution.

## ARTICLE XII.

## MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall provide by law for organizing and disciplining the militia of this State, for the efficient encouragement of volunteer corps, and the safe keeping of public arms.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws of the State, or to repress insurrection or repel invasion.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SECTION 1. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind and deaf and dumb, and such other benevolent institutions as the public good may require, shall be fostered and supported by the State, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. A State Prison shall be maintained in such manner as may be prescribed by law and provision may be made by law for the establishment and maintenance of a House of Refuge for juvenile offenders.

Sec. 3. The respective counties of the State shall provide as may be prescribed by

law for those inhabitants who, by reason of age and infirmity, or misfortune, may have claim upon the sympathy and aid of society.

## ARTICLE XIV.

## STATE BOUNDARY.

SECTION 1. Commencing at the intersection of the 120th Meridian of Longitude West from Greenwich, and the 42d Parallel of North Latitude; thence running south along said 120th Meridian to the 39th Parallel of North Latitude; thence southeasterly in a straight line to a post where the 35th Parallel of North Latitude crosses the center of the Colorado river; thence along the center of said Colorado river to the 37th degree of Longitude West from Washington; thence north along said 37th Meridian to the 42d Parallel of North Latitude; thence west along said 42d Parallel of North Latitude to place of beginning.

## ARTICLE XV.

## COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The State of Nevada is hereby divided into eight counties, namely: Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lincoln, Ormsby, Storey and Washoe, and the particular boundaries of each said county are hereby fixed and established as follows:

## ELKO COUNTY.

Commencing at the intersection of the range line between ranges 43 and 44 east, with the north boundary of the State of Nevada. Thence south along said range line to the seventh standard parallel north. Thence east along said seventh standard parallel north to the present eastern boundary of Eureka county. Thence south and southeast along said boundary of Eureka county to the southwest corner of Elko county. Thence south to the fifth standard parallel north. Thence east along said fifth standard parallel north to the east boundary of the State of Nevada. Thence north along said east boundary of the State of Nevada to the northeast corner of the State of Nevada. Thence west along the said northern boundary of the State of Nevada, to the place of beginning.

## ESMERALDA COUNTY.

Commencing at the intersection of the Reese River Guide Meridian with the fourth standard parallel north. Thence south along Reese River Guide Meridian to the southwestern boundary of the State of Nevada. Thence northwesterly along said southwestern boundary of the State of Nevada to the range line between ranges 27 and 28 east. Thence north along said range line to the second standard parallel north. Thence west along said second standard parallel north to the range line between ranges 26 and 27 east. Thence north along said range line to the fourth standard parallel north. Thence east along said fourth standard parallel north to the place of beginning.

## EUREKA COUNTY.

Commencing at the intersection of the Reese River Guide Meridian with the second standard parallel north. Thence north along said second standard parallel north to the fourth standard parallel north. Thence continuing north along the range line between ranges 42 and 43 east, to the sixth standard parallel north. Thence east along said sixth standard parallel north to the range line between ranges 43 and 44 east. Thence north along said range line to the seventh standard parallel north. Thence east along the said seventh standard parallel north, to the present eastern boundary of Eureka county. Thence south and southeast along said present eastern boundary of Eureka county, to the present southwest corner of Elko county. Thence south to the fifth standard parallel north. Thence east along said fifth standard parallel north, to the eastern boundary of the State of Nevada. Thence south along said east boundary of the State of Nevada to the second standard parallel north.

## HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Commencing at the intersection of the Reese River Guide Meridian with the fourth standard parallel north. Thence west along said fourth standard parallel north to the range line between ranges 25 and 27 east. Thence north along said range line to the northern boundary of the State of Nevada. Thence east along said northern boundary of the State of Nevada to the range line between ranges 43 and 44 east. Thence south along said range line to the sixth standard parallel north. Thence west along said sixth standard parallel north to the range line between ranges 42 and 43 east. Thence south along said range line to the place of beginning.

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

Commencing at the intersection of the Reese River Guide Meridian with the second standard parallel north. Thence south along Reese River Guide Meridian to the southwestern boundary of the State of Nevada. Thence southeasterly along said southwestern boundary of the State of Nevada to the middle of the Colorado river. Thence northwesterly and easterly along the middle of the said Colorado river to the eastern boundary of the State of Nevada. Thence north along said eastern boundary of the State of Nevada to the second standard parallel north to the place of beginning.

## ORMSBY COUNTY.

Commencing at the intersection of the Carson River Guide Meridian with the third standard parallel north. Thence east along said third standard parallel north to the range line between ranges 26 and 27 east. Thence south along said range line to the second standard parallel north. Thence east along said second standard parallel north to the range line between ranges 27 and 28 east. Thence south along said range line to the southwestern boundary of the State of Nevada. Thence northwesterly along said southwestern boundary of the State of Nevada to the intersection with the 120th Meridian West from Greenwich, the same being the western boundary of the State of Nevada. Thence north along said western boundary of the State of Nevada, to the third standard parallel north. Thence east along said third standard parallel north to the place of beginning.

## STOREY COUNTY.

Commencing at the intersection of the Carson River Guide Meridian with the third standard parallel north. Thence north along said Carson River Guide Meridian to the present boundary between Washoe and Storey counties. Thence northeasterly following said boundary between Washoe and Storey counties to its intersection with the fourth standard parallel north. Thence east along the said fourth standard parallel north, to the range line between ranges 26 and 27 east. Thence south along said range line to the third standard parallel north. Thence west along said third standard parallel north, to the place of beginning.

## WASHOE COUNTY.

Commencing at the intersection of the Carson River Guide Meridian with the third standard parallel north. Thence north along said Carson River Guide Meridian to the present boundary between Washoe and Storey counties. Thence following the same boundary between Washoe and Storey counties northeasterly to the intersection of the fourth standard parallel north with the range line between ranges 26 and 27 east. Thence north along said range line between ranges 26 and 27 east, to the northern boundary of the State of Nevada. Thence west along said northern boundary of the State of Nevada to the northwest corner of the State of Nevada. Thence south along the west boundary of the State of Nevada to the said third standard parallel north. Thence east

along said third standard parallel north to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. In the dismemberment and consolidation of counties as provided in Section 1 of this article, it is expressly ordained that all or the indebtedness, both bonded and otherwise, of the various counties disorganized by this Constitution is hereby preserved, and shall continue a valid and binding obligation upon all of the taxable property in the territory thus dismembered, and attached to other counties in the same manner, and with equal force and effect as though no such change had been made.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Boards of County Commissioners of the counties in this State, to which any territory is attached, that composed of a part of some other county previous to the adoption of this Constitution, to accurately ascertain the whole of the indebtedness of such county, a portion of which territory is thus attached, and to assume such a ratable proportion of the indebtedness of such county, as the taxable property thus acquired, bears to the whole of said indebtedness; and to annually thereafter levy such special tax upon the property both real and personal in such acquired territory, as may be required by law, to meet and discharge such indebtedness; provided, that no other property of the counties to which new territory is annexed under this Constitution, shall be taxed to meet and discharge the indebtedness thus assumed; and provided further, that the territory thus annexed shall not be liable for any of the indebtedness of the county to which it is attached, existing at the date of such annexation, but the same shall continue to be paid in the same manner as though no such change had been made.

Sec. 4. The Legislature at the first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall enact such appropriate legislation, as may be necessary, to give full force and effect to the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 5. The boundaries of the various counties hereinafter designated and described shall not be changed for the space of ten years, next succeeding the adoption of this Constitution; provided, that no change shall ever be made, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to both branches of the State Legislature.

## ARTICLE XVI.

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The seat of Government shall be at Carson City.

Sec. 2. Members of the Legislature and all officers, Executive, Judicial and Ministerial, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that: I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and the Constitution and the Government of the State of Nevada, against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State, Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with the full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever. And I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not fought, nor sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel nor been a second to either party, nor in any manner aided or assisted in such duel, nor been knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance, since the adoption of the Constitution of the State of Nevada, and that I will not be so engaged or concerned, directly or indirectly, in or about any such duel during my continuance in office. And further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties of the office of \_\_\_\_\_, on which I am about to enter, (if an oath) "so help me God;" (if an affirmation) "under the pains and penalties of perjury."

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to any office who is not a qualified elector under the Constitution. No person who, while a citizen of this State, has, since the adoption of the Constitution in the year 1864, fought a duel with a deadly weapon, sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with a deadly weapon, either within or beyond the boundaries of this State, or who has acted as second or knowingly conveyed a challenge, or aided or assisted in any manner in fighting a duel, shall be allowed to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, or enjoy the right of suffrage under this Constitution. The Legislature shall provide by law for giving force and effect to this section.

Sec. 4. No nepotisms shall be allowed except for eleemosynary purposes.

Sec. 5. The general election shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November.

Sec. 6. The aggregate number of members of both branches of the Legislature shall never exceed FORTY, AND UNTIL OTHERWISE ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATURE, SHALL CONSIST OF FIFTEEN SENATORS AND TWENTY ASSEMBLYMEN, TO BE APPOINTED BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POPULATION, BASED UPON THE CENSUS OF 1890.

Sec. 7. All county officers shall hold their offices at the county seats of their respective counties.

Sec. 8. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statute laws of a general nature, and such decisions of the Supreme Court as it may deem expedient; and all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person; provided, that no judgment of the Supreme Court shall take effect and be operative until the opinion of the Court in such case shall be filed with the Clerk of said Court.

Sec. 9. The Legislature may, at any time, provide by law for DIMINISHING the salaries or compensation of any of the officers in this Constitution; provided, no such change of salary or compensation shall apply to any officer during the term for which he may have been elected.

Sec. 10. All officers whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for, shall be chosen or appointed as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. The tenure of any office not herein provided for may be declared by law, or when not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment, but the Legislature shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years, except as herein otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Sec. 12. The Governor, Secretary of

State, State Treasurer, AND State Controller, shall keep their respective offices at the seat of Government.

Sec. 13. The enumeration of the inhabitants of this State taken under the direction of the Congress of the United States in A. D. eighteen hundred and NINETEEN, and every subsequent ten years, shall serve as the basis of representation in both Houses of the Legislature.

Sec. 14. A plurality of votes given at an election by the people shall constitute a choice, where not otherwise provided by this Constitution.

## ARTICLE XVII.

## AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or Assembly, and if agreed to by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the respective journals of each house, with the yeas and nays taken thereon.

Any amendment or amendments agreed to by the Legislature, as provided in this Section, shall be published for three months next preceding the time for electing the next Legislature, and shall be submitted to the people at the time for electing the next Legislature in such manner as the Legislature agreeing to such amendment or amendments shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting for members of the Legislature at such election, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution.

Sec. 2. If at any time the Legislature, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, shall determine that it is necessary to cause a revision of this entire Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting at such election shall have voted in favor of calling a convention the Legislature shall, at its next session, provide by law for the calling of a convention, to be held within six months after the passage of the law, and such convention shall consist of a number of members not more than that of both branches of the Legislature and not less than one-half of that number. The Constitution adopted by such convention must be submitted to and ratified by a vote of the people.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

## SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by a change in the Organic Act of this State, it is hereby declared that all laws of the State of Nevada, in force at the time of the ADOPTION OF THIS CONSTITUTION, not repugnant to ITS PROVISIONS, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or be altered or repealed by the Legislature.

Sec. 2. The Executive officers of the State shall be a Governor at an annual salary of \$3,000; a State Controller, who shall be ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose annual salary shall be \$3,000; provided, that it shall not be necessary for the Controller as Superintendent of Public Instruction to visit any of the Schools of the State. A State Treasurer, whose annual salary shall be \$3,000; a Surveyor General, who shall be ex-officio State Land Register, whose annual salary shall be \$3,000. Which shall be in full for all services and expenses by said officers. No Deputies or private Secretaries shall be allowed, whose services shall be a charge against the State; provided, that the Legislature provide by law such extra clerk hire during the sessions of the Legislature, for the Governor, Secretary of State and State Controller, as in its judgment may be necessary to promote the best interests of the public service; but the term such clerks shall not extend over a period of twenty days after the adjournment of a regular or extra session of the Legislature. And provided further, that the Surveyor General as ex-officio State Land Register, shall be allowed to employ such Clerks annually as may be required to conduct the affairs in an efficient manner, the number and compensation to be fixed by law.

Sec. 3. The term of each of said officers shall be four years, commencing upon the first Monday in January next succeeding their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 4. For the first term of office succeeding the adoption of this Constitution the salary of each Judge of the District Court shall be five thousand dollars per annum, but the Legislature may provide by law for actual traveling expenses for said Judges, not exceeding the sum of four hundred dollars per annum for each Judge, which said salary and expenses shall not be increased, but may from time to time be reduced in the discretion of the Legislature; provided, that such reduction shall not apply to the salary of such Judge during the term of office for which he shall have been elected, but shall be made to take effect only on succeeding terms, or upon his successor in office. The salaries of the foregoing officers shall be paid quarterly out of the State Treasury. The pay of State Senators and members of the Assembly shall be five dollars per day for each day of actual service, and ten cents per mile for mileage going to and returning from the place of meeting; provided, that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly shall, to each receive two dollars per day additional for their services as such officers. No officer mentioned in this section shall receive any fee or perquisites to his own use for the performance of any duty connected with his office, or for the performance of any additional duty imposed upon him by law.

Sec. 5. Until otherwise provided by law, the apportionment of Senators and Assemblymen in the different counties shall be as follows, to-wit: Elko county, two Senators and three Assemblymen; Eureka county, two Senators and five Assemblymen; Humboldt county, one Senator and two Assemblymen; Lincoln county, one Senator and one Assemblyman; Esmeralda county, one Senator and two Assemblymen; Washoe county, two Senators and three Assemblymen; Ormsby county, two Senators and three Assemblymen; Storey county, four Senators and six Assemblymen.

Sec. 6. The Senators to be elected at the first election under this Constitution shall draw lots so that the term of one half of the number, as nearly as may be, shall expire on the day succeeding the general election then next ensuing, and the term of the other half shall expire on the day succeeding the second general election under this Constitution; provided, that in drawing lots for all Senatorial terms, the Senatorial representation shall be allotted so that in the counties having two or more Senators, the terms thereof shall be divided, as near as may be, between the long and short terms; and provided further, that in all counties having but one Senator, no allotment for long and short terms shall be had, but such Senators shall hold for the full

term of four years.

Sec. 7. That the first general election under this Constitution, and thereafter, (except those who have drawn the short terms under the allotment heretofore provided for), the term of Senators shall be for four years from the day succeeding such general election, and the members of the Assembly for two years from the day succeeding such general election, and the terms of Senators shall be allotted by the Legislature in long and short terms, as heretofore provided, so that one-half the number, as nearly as may be, shall be elected every two years.

Sec. 8. The first regular session of the Legislature under this Constitution, shall commence on the THIRD Monday of JANUARY A. D. eighteen hundred and NINETEEN, and shall be held biennially thereafter, commencing upon the third Monday in January each alternate odd numbered years.

Sec. 9. All State, County and Township officers who are in office at the date of the adoption of this Constitution, shall continue in office until the first Monday in January, 1893, (except members of the Legislature, whose terms shall expire on the day succeeding the election in the year 1892) and until the successors of such officers as are provided for by this Constitution, shall have been elected and qualified; provided, that all State officers elected at the general election in the year 1890, or those holding over by virtue of the provisions of the present Constitution shall expire by limitation upon the first Monday in January, 1893; and their successors shall be elected at the general election held in this State, upon the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November A. D. 1892.

Sec. 10. All officers of State and Judges elected under this Constitution shall be commissioned by the Governor of this State then in office, which commission shall be countersigned by the Secretary of the same, and shall qualify before entering upon the discharge of their duties, before any officer authorized to administer oaths under the laws of this State; and also the State Controller and State Treasurer shall each respectively, before they qualify and enter upon the discharge of their duties, execute and deliver to the Secretary of State an official bond, made payable to the State of Nevada, in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be approved by the Governor, and shall also execute and deliver to the Secretary of State such other and further official bond or bonds as is now, or may be hereafter required by law.

Sec. 11. Each county, town, city and incorporated village shall make provision for the support of its own officers, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 12. In case the office of any District Judge, or other State Officer, shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the Governor until it shall be supplied at the next general election, when it shall be filled by election for the residue of the unexpired term; provided, that in case of the expiration of the commission of two District Judges at the same time, by reason of the appointment of one of such Judges to fill an unexpired term, in that case the Judge holding the position by an election to the office, shall be Chief Justice.

Sec. 13. For the first two fiscal years next succeeding the adoption of this Constitution, the Legislature may levy a tax not exceeding seventy-five cents upon each one hundred dollars of the taxable property in this State, for State purposes; but the next succeeding Legislature shall make such a reduction in the State levy as the estimated revenues will permit; provided, that in no event shall the levy for State purposes exceed the sum of seventy-five cents upon each one hundred dollars, except three-fourths of all of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall vote to increase said levy in which case it may be allowed to equal, but shall not exceed ninety cents upon each one hundred dollars of valuation.

We recommend that the Legislature in the law providing for a Constitutional Convention, fix the per diem of its members at three dollars per day, and ten cents per mile in going to, and returning from the place of meeting; and that such per diem shall not extend beyond the term of thirty days.

This will cover the actual expense of its members, and we believe that thirty days is ample time to formulate such a Constitution as will be acceptable to the people, and meet the requirements and necessities of the State.

Very respectfully submitted.

THE SUBMITTED CONSTITUTION.

The JOURNAL to-day issues a 28-column paper for the purpose of affording its readers an opportunity of forming their opinions upon the State Constitution which has been submitted to the Board of Trade, the full text of which is herein presented. A large extra edition will be struck off for the Board, for the purpose of general distribution throughout the State. The document is submitted and published for the purpose of eliciting expressions from the people in regard to its provisions, and to invite suggestions upon the necessary changes to be made in the present organic law. The Board will be pleased to hear from people from every county and township, and all suggestions will be fully considered by the body before final action is taken in the matter so far as recommendations are concerned. The JOURNAL has not the space in this issue to comment upon the details, and it will therefore only express, at present, its opinion that the submitted Constitution is vastly superior in almost every essential respect to the one which is now in force.

The Collection Committee for the State Fair will wait upon the citizens of Reno tomorrow, for the purpose of receiving money for the State Fair. Everybody should go down in there jeans and puggle out as liberally as they can afford.

The Lander County Republicans propose to present the name of R. L. Horton, of Austin, for State Controller.

## SU LEE,

THE PIONEER CHINESE WASHMACHINE is now in his new quarters, near Potthoff's stable, for washing and ironing promptly attended to.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Peculiar

Many peculiar points make Hood's Sarsaparilla superior to all other medicines. Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine which can truly be said to "do the work of a dozen." One Hundred Doses One Dollar. Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's. Peculiar in its medicinal merits, and in the fact that it is a purifier over discovered. Peculiar in its "goodname" at home,—there is now more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, and no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time, and retained its popularity and confidence among all classes of people so steadfastly. Do not be induced to buy other preparations, but be sure to get the Peculiar Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

## NEW SHOP OPENED!

I HAVE OPENED MY NEW BRICK SHOP, ON T. Fourth street, next to Parry's stable, and have the most complete shop in the town. I am prepared to do

## LIGHT AND HEAVY

BLACKSMITHING, In all its branches, and woodwork of all kinds.

## CARRIAGE PAINTING

In the highest style of the art.

I have engaged one of the best horse-shoers in the State, and can do any and everything in my line. I also have

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE.

I have engaged ROBERT BUNELL to do Job Work of all kinds.

Work Done at a Low Figure for Cash

A. NADON.

RENO, NEVADA.



Engraving and Watch Repairing

STANDARD TIME TAKEN BY TRANSIT

## REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have removed my cigar store and factory from the Palace Bakery building to the place lately vacated by A. Nelson, on Virginia street, and not only carry a

FINE STOCK OF CIGARS,

But also Chewing and Smoking Tobacco of all brands and should be pleased to make the acquaintance of as many new friends as see fit to favor me with a call.

## FRED STRASSBURG.

aug25w

## R. W. PARRY,

PROPRIETOR OF

## EUREKA

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable,

STOCK CORNERS AND SCALES,

Reno, Nevada, First-Class Turn-outs

Transient Stock Carefully Provided For.

## CHARGES TO SUIT THE TIMES

## PURE

## ICE CREAM SODA WATER,

## Vichy, Etc., Etc.,

## PINNIGER'S.

New and Elegant Soda Fountain.

Corner of Commercial Row and Virginia Street.

## PALACE RESTAURANT,

IN PALACE HOTEL, . . . RENO, NEVADA

J. GODFREY, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

DAY OR NIGHT.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

THE PUBLIC can rest assured that the Palace Restaurant will be maintained in a first-class manner.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CARRIAGES AND PHETONS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FINEST LOT of double and single Carriages, Buggies and Phetons ever brought to this market.

—Agent for the Celebrated—

St



## Daily Nevada State Journal.

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,  
12 CENTS PER WEEK.

Editor Stewart arrived from San Francisco yesterday and went on to Carson.

Most of our reading matter space, to-day is devoted to the proposed new Constitution.

John Sparks, of the stock firm of Sparks & Munin, left yesterday morning for his range in Elko county.

Tuscarora Times-Review. The families of Wm. Wardrop and James Pritchett, who removed to Reno several months ago, returned here by yesterday's stage.

Monday night one of the V. & T. railroad passenger cars was broken open and the conductor's money and ticket box stolen. The box contained no cash, but a lot of tickets and the conductor's return box were taken away by the thieves.

## Matters at the Reservation.

Agent S. S. Sears came in from Pyramid lake Sunday night and left on Monday's number 3 for Wadsworth and the Reservation. He says the hay crop at the reservation will be abundant this year. The Indians are cutting their second crop of alfalfa and the wild grass crop will be greater than it has been for years, much of the land which had not been worth mowing since the establishment of the Reservation, this year yielding over a ton to the acre. Mr. Sears took home with him a churn and will instruct the Indians in the art of butter-making.

## Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? It so send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. feb. 21-87-f-y

## Back Again.

G. P. Small, who left here about a month ago, under a promise not to return, put in an appearance again last Sunday. As there was a charge of assault and battery, for beating his wife, pending against him when he left, he was re-arrested on Sunday, and on Monday he pleaded guilty and is now awaiting sentence in the county jail.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Reno, Nev., July 26, 1890

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY Central Committee, of Washoe county on the above date, it was ordered that a

## Republican Primary Election

Be held on—

Saturday, Aug. 16, 1890

For the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Virginia on September 4th. Ordinance that the State delegates be apportioned as follows:

Reno, 10; Glendale, 1; Browns, 1; Wadsworth, 3; Franktown, Washoe and Incline, 1; Verdi, Pyramid and Salt Marsh, 2.

The delegates receiving the highest number of votes cast throughout the county subject to the above apportionment shall be declared duly elected.

Also ordered that on the same day an election be held for the purpose of electing 97 delegates to the County Convention to be held at Reno, on October 7, at 10 o'clock a.m.

APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS:

Reno, 10; Glendale, 1; Browns, 1; Wadsworth, 3; Franktown, Washoe and Incline, 1; Verdi, Pyramid and Salt Marsh, 2.

The names of both State and county delegates to be printed on same ballot.

The County Convention is called for the purpose of nominating a full county ticket.

One State Senator.

Three Assemblymen.

One Sheriff.

One County Clerk.

One County Treasurer.

One Recorder.

One Assessor.

One Surveyor.

One District Attorney.

One Public Administrator—ex officio Coroner.

One Commissioner, long term.

One Commissioner, short term.

Also for the appointment of a County Central Committee.

The following test will be required:

"I am a Citizen of this State and will support the Constitution of the United States."

The attention of the Board is respectfully called to the law governing primary elections, Statute 1889, pages 25-26 inclusive.

Polls to be kept open from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Ordered that the following shall be the Judges at the several places where the Primaries are held:

Franktown—J. Corcoran, Samuel Cliff, J. J. McEwen. Polls at Justice's office.

Washoe—A. P. Marker, C. O. Porter, J. J. Jackson. Polls at Marker's store.

Browns—A. Lamb, E. Crane, Bert Brown. Polls at blacksmith shop.

Glendale—E. M. Thompson, O. C. Ross, D. W. Bryant. Polls at school house.

Pyramid—Jos. Odell, Joe Giles, James Matthews. Polls at Odell's.

Verdi—Thos. Farley, Fred Burns, Camil Looney. Polls at O. Looney's store.

Wadsworth—Wm. McPherson, C. H. Lewis, B. H. Cowley. Polls at Justice's office.

Incline—L. L. Orskott, Gen. S. M. Marlette, A. Spencer. Polls at Incline store.

Reno—1st ward—Zach. Savage, Will Gould, W. H. Joy. Polls at Surveyor's office.

2nd ward—W. H. Branchy, Geo. Hymers, Sol Levy. Polls at Justice's office.

3rd ward—H. W. Higgins, D. W. O'Connor, Lisle Hamilton. Polls at engine house.

Ordered that these proceedings be published in the Reno Evening Gazette and Daily Nevada State Journal.

J. J. ALEXANDER,  
President Washoe Republican County Central Committee  
N. W. ROFF, Secretary.  
J229

## NOTICE.

ALL THOSE KNOWING THEMSELVES TO be indebted to L. B. Perry for meals are hereby notified to call at the Times-Review office and settle their accounts before the first day of September, or they will be sued and put to cost. We must have no money. C. DERRY.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

**Royal Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

VERDI MILL CO.

**VERDI MILL CO.,**

VERDI, WASHOE CO., NEVADA.

CAPITAL STOCK - \$40,000

O. LONKLEY, President

J. F. CONDON, Manager and Secretary

TRUSTEES:

O. LONKLEY,

J. F. CONDON,

C. C. POWNING.

Water Power, Run Night and Day, Electric Light; Latest and Improved Machinery.

## MANUFACTURE

**DRESSED LUMBER OF ALL KINDS**

VIZ

FLOORING, CEILING, RUSTIC, BEVEL SIDING AND SURFACED LUMBER

FRUIT AND PACKING BOXES.

PICKETS, LATH AND SHINGLES, SAWDUST FOR MARKET, KINDLING WOOD, ETC., ETC.

Mouldings, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Trimmings, Scroll Work, and all the latest styles of East Lake Door and Interior Finish for Dwellings and Storefronts.

**CLEAR AND COMMON LUMBER FOR SALE**

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS: VERDI MILL CO., VERDI, WASHOE CO., NEVADA

OPERA HOUSE DRY GOODS STORE.

**NEW GOODS AT AUCTION!**

—AT THE—

**OPERA HOUSE**

**Dry Goods Store.**

**\$10,000! DRY GOODS. \$10,000!**

**BOOTS SHOES,**

**Ready-Made Clothing.**

—TO BE SOLD TO THE—

**HIGHEST BIDDER FOR CASH,**

Commencing

**Wednesday, July 30th 1890,**

**At 7:30 p. m. and continue sales on each evening until the above amount is sold.**

**C. W. BOOTON.**

FOLSOM & WELLS.

S. O. WELLS

L. D. FOLSOM.

**FOLSOM & WELLS.**

In Masonic Building, corner Sierra St. and Commercial Row,

Keeps Everything in the Line of

**HARDWARE, GROCERIES,**

AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

**They Sell at Bedrock Prices and Guarantee Satisfaction.**

Their Stock is Second to None in Either Quality or Assortment.

**GIVE THEM A CALL AND BE CONVINCED.**

WIELAND BEER.

**WIELAND'S LAGER.**

**ADOLPH BAIL.**

Sole Agent for the State of Nevada for the sale of the John Wieland Brewing Company's celebrated pure and

**GENUINE LAGER BEER.**

—Headquarters and bottling house at—

**RENO, NEVADA.**

Favorable terms given to the wholesale trade, and all orders for general and family use promptly filled and attended to.

## PALACE DRY GOODS STORE.

**THE PALACE**

**Dry Goods and Carpet House.**

**CARRIES THE LARGEST STOCK!**

**THE FINEST GOODS!**

**AT LOWEST PRICES!**

**Country Orders Promptly Filled.**

*The Palace Dry Goods House*

F. LEVY & BRO.

**WANTED \$5,000!**

**On or Before September 1, 1890.**

In Order to Raise this Amount We will Continue to Sacrifice Our Elegant Stock of

**DRY AND FANCY GOODS!**

**Regardless of Cost! For Cash Only!**

**WE HAVE A SURPRISE IN STORE FOR YOU.**

For every dollar's worth of goods you buy of us during this sale we will give you a **PREMIUM TICKET**, for which you can have your choice of the following:

- 3 TICKETS Gives you one of those stylish Side Combs.
- 8 TICKETS Gives you one silver-plated Sugar Shell or one Novelty IIa Pin
- 10 TICKETS Gives you one silver-plated Butter Knife or a pair of very pretty Bracelets.
- 12 TICKETS Gives you the choice of a fine rolled gold plate Lace Pin, a pair of gold Cuff Pins, a novelty interlocking Glove Buttons of fine gold plate or a handsome Bangle.
- 20 TICKETS Gives you one elegant Lace Pin or a pair of choice Ear Rings.
- 25 TICKETS Gives you the choice of a set of Rogers' Tea Spoons, a beautiful Lace Pin, a lovely pair of stylish Bracelets or a handsome Necklace.
- 35 TICKETS Gives you the choice of a set of Rogers' Knives, a superb pair of fine rolled gold plate Bracelets, a very choice pair of Ear Rings or a set of Rogers' Forks.
- 50 TICKETS Gives you the choice of a most elaborate pair of fine rolled gold plate Bracelets, a very stylish fine rolled gold plate Necklace or a set of Rogers' Table Spoons

**THIS IS NO LOTTERY! NO HUMBUG!**

You buy our goods cheaper than any other store in the State will sell them to you, and in addition for no extra charge or expense you will receive the choice of any of the above articles according to the amount of tickets you may hold.

Call and see these **PREMIUM GOODS**, they are on exhibition in our Mammoth Store.

**F. LEVY & BRO., Reno, Nevada.**

Parties indebted to us must pay up at once and save cost

MANNING'S ADVERTISEMENT.

**A. H. MANNING,**

—DEALER IN—

**Stoves, Ranges,**

**ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE,**

**NAILS, BARBED WIRE, IRON PIPE, WAGONS, PLOWS,**

**And Farm Implements of All Kinds.**

**Mound City Mixed Paint, White Lead, Varnish and Oils.**

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING AND TINNING AT REASONABLE PRICES

W. O. H. MARTIN.

**W. O. H. MARTIN,**

—DEALER IN—

**Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire,**

**Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,**

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**

**Buckeye And all Other Kinds of Machine Extras & Specialty.**

**GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TINWARE AND CROCKERY.**

**Agent for Empire Mower.**

**Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.**

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

D. A. BENDER, President. G. W. MAPES, Vice-President. C. T. BENDER, Cashier.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR, Assistant Cashier.

**First National Bank**  
RENO, NEVADA.

Cash Capital, \$200,000.

Surplus, \$75,000.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care. Foreign and Domestic Exchange Bought and Sold.

## PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS:

BANK OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco; NAT. BANKED, O. MILLER & CO., "Sacramento"; AM. EXCHANGE PAT. BANK, New York; CONTINENTAL NAT. BANK, Chicago, Ill.; BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., London; BANCA D'AMERICA, Genoa, Italy.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. O. H. MARTIN, A. H. MANNING, GEO. W. MAPES, D. A. BENDER, C. T. BENDER, ALLEN A. CURTIS, F. M. LEE.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

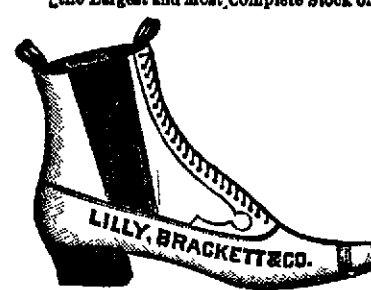
**THE CHEAPEST! THE BEST!**

**TASSELL BROTHERS.**

Powning's New Building. East Side of Virginia Street. Are constantly receiving direct from the Leading Manufacturers of the United States like Largest and Most Complete Stock of

Fine

**Boots**



**Shoes.**

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Shoes, Slippers and General Footgear for Ladies, Youths and Misses

That have ever been received in this city. The public is invited to call and inspect them. Boots and Shoes Made to Order. Repairing Neatly Done. Leather and Findings a Specialty.

## THE BANK OF NEVADA.

**THE BANK OF NEVADA,**  
RENO, NEVADA.

Capital Stock, fully subscribed, \$300,000

WILL BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK London and the principal Eastern and European Cities.

OFFICERS: M. D. FOLEY, President; R. S. OSBURN, Cashier; M. E. WARD, Vice President

DIRECTORS: Daniel Meyer, of San Francisco; M. D. Foley, of Eureka; Geo. Russell, of Elko; M. E. Ward, J. N. Evans, C. O. Powning and L. A. Abrahams, of Reno.

STOCKHOLDERS: Daniel Meyer, M. Brown, L. Brown and William Fries, of San Francisco; Russell & Bradley, of Reno; M. D. Foley, R. S. Osburn, W. E. Griffin, John T. Jones, of Eureka; M. H. Healy, of Summerville, Theo. Winans, of Washoe Valley; J. B. Whitely, of Wadsworth, C. O. Powning, J. N. Evans, B. F. Bobo, L. A. Abrahams, A. Abrahams, W. H. Gould, Sol Levy, M. E. Ward, R. S. Osburn, W. E. Griffin, W. D. Phillips, E. Cohn, T. V. Julien, L. J. Flint, Mrs. D. H. Barker, J. H. Mitchell, W. M. Anderson, of Reno.

Will Transact a General Banking Business.

Mining and other Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Agents for Several First-Class Insurance Companies.

## THOMAS BARNETT'S ADVERTISEMENT.

**THE DOLLARS**

**MUST COME!**

**Because my Goods Are Sold at Cost!**

Entire Stock of Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

**Fixtures for Sale and Store to Lease for a Term of Years.**

I further offer for sale all my real estate, comprising a dwelling house with improvements and building lots; also horses, buggy and harness all **Cheap for Cash.**

**THOMAS BARNETT.**

H. J. THYES.

**H. J. THYES,**

**First National Bank Building,**  
**RENO, NEVADA,**

Schmidt & Co.'s Sarsaparilla and Iron Water and Orangeine.

**AGENT NEVADA** Manitou Mineral Water, Manitou Soda Springs, Colorado.

Sierra Bottled Beer, Boca, California.

**Trade and Families Supplied**

By the dozen or case. Orders promptly attended to and goods delivered free of charge. Leave orders or address P. O. Box 401.

—Finest Brands of—

Imported and Domestic Wines, Kentucky Whiskies,

Imported Cognacs, Brandies, Gins, Sherries, Ports, Etc.,

By the Pint, Bottle, Case, etc. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

**FIRST-CLASS BAR AND POOL TABLES.**

H. FREDRICK.

**DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.**

**H. FREDRICK,**

Successor to I. Fredrick,

Virginia Street — Reno, Nevada.

The public generally invited to inspect my new and elegant stock, comprising everything in a first-class jewelry store and my prices defy competition.

Largest and Most Elegant Stock Ever Displayed in Reno.

Repairing fine Watches and Jewelry a specialty, and at LOWEST PRICES. All goods bought at my establishment ENGRAVED FREE of Charge and without any delay.



## THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Continued from First Page.

thirds of the House, where such bill may be pending, shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill by sections, on its final passage, shall in no case be dispensed with, and the vote on the final passage of every bill or joint resolution, shall be taken by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journals of each House; and a majority of all the members elected to each House shall be necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution, and all bills or joint resolutions so passed, shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective Houses, and by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the Assembly.

Sec. 19. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the Legislature.

Sec. 20. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace and Constables; For the punishing of crimes and misdemeanors;

Regulating the practice of Courts of Justice; Providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases;

Granting divorces; Changing the names of persons;

Vacating roads, town plots, streets, alleys, and public squares;

Summoning and empowering grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation;

Regulating the election of county and township officers;

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county and township purposes;

Providing for opening and conducting elections of State, county or township officers, and designating the places of voting;

Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities.

Sec. 21. In all cases enumerated in the preceding section, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State.

Sec. 22. Provision may be made by general law for bringing suit against the State as to all liabilities originating, either before or after the adoption of this Constitution.

Sec. 23. The enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "The people of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Sec. 24. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, nor the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

Sec. 25. The Legislature shall establish a system of county and township government, throughout the State.

Sec. 26. The Legislature shall provide by law for the election of a Board of County Commissioners, in each county, and such County Commissioners shall jointly and individually perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 27. Laws shall be made to exclude from serving on juries all persons not qualified electors of this State, and all persons who shall have been convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, larceny, or other high crimes, unless restored to civil rights; and laws shall be passed regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tamul, or other improper practice.

Sec. 28. No money shall be drawn from the State Treasury as salary or compensation to any officer or employee of the Legislature, or either branch thereof, except in cases where such salary or compensation has been fixed by a law in force prior to the election or appointment of such officer or employee; and the salary or compensation so fixed shall neither be increased or diminished so as to apply to any officer or employee of the Legislature, or either branch thereof, at such session.

Sec. 29. The first regular session of the Legislature under this Constitution may extend to SIXTY days, but no subsequent regular session shall exceed forty days, nor any special session convened by the Governor exceed twenty days.

Sec. 30. A homestead, as provided by law, shall be exempt from forced sale under any process of law, and shall not be alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife when that relation exists; but no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises, or for the erection of improvements thereon; provided, the provisions of this section shall not apply to any process of law, obtained by virtue of a lien given by the consent of both husband and wife; and laws shall be enacted providing for the recording of such homestead within the county in which the same shall be situated.

Sec. 31. All property, both real and personal, of the wife, owned or claimed by her before marriage, and that acquired afterward by gift, bequest, devise or descent, shall be her separate property; and laws shall be passed clearly defining the rights of the wife in relation as well to her separate property as to that held in common with her husband. Laws shall also be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property.

Sec. 32. The Legislature shall provide for the election by the people of County Clerks, County Recorders, who shall be ex-officio County Auditors, District Attorneys, Sheriffs, County Surveyors, Public Administrators, and other necessary officers, and fix by law their duties and compensation. Provided, That the Legislature may at any time abolish, or consolidate any of such offices in all or any of the counties of this State; and provided further, that the election of such officers shall be for the term of four years.

County Clerks shall be ex-officio Clerks of

the Courts of Record and of the Board of County Commissioners, in and for the respective counties.

Sec. 33. The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a compensation of five dollars per day; provided, that an appropriation may be made for the payment of such actual expenses as the members of the Legislature may incur for postage, express charges, newspapers and stationery, not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars for any general or special session, to each member, and furthermore provided, that the Speaker of the Assembly and President of the Senate shall each, during the time of their actual attendance as such presiding officer, receive an additional allowance of two dollars per diem.

Sec. 34. In all elections for United States Senators, such elections shall be held in joint convention of both Houses of the Legislature. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, which convenes next preceding the expiration of the term of such Senator, to elect his successor. If a vacancy in such Senatorial representation from any cause occur, it shall be the duty of the Legislature then in session, or at the succeeding session thereof, to supply such vacancy. If the Legislature shall at any time, as herein provided, fail to unite in a joint convention within twenty days after the commencement of the session of the Legislature for the election of such Senator, it shall be the duty of the Governor, by proclamation, to convene the two Houses of the Legislature in joint convention, within not less than five days, nor exceeding ten days from the publication of his proclamation, and the joint convention, when so assembled, shall proceed to elect the Senator as herein provided.

Sec. 35. Every bill which may have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve it he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which House shall cause such objections to be entered upon its journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, it again pass both Houses by yeas and nays, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, it shall become a law notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within five days after it shall have been presented to him (Sunday excepted), exclusive of the day on which he received it, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by its final adjournment, prevent such return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the Governor, within ten days next after the adjournment (Sunday excepted), shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the Legislature at its next session, in like manner as if it had been returned by the Governor; and if the same shall receive the vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, upon a vote taken by yeas and nays, to be entered upon the journals of each House, it shall become a law.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be Governor of the State of Nevada.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the Legislature, and shall hold his office for four years from the time of his installation and until his successor shall be qualified.

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor who is not a qualified elector, and who at the time of such election has not attained the age of twenty-five years, and who shall not have been a citizen resident of this State for two years next preceding the election.

Sec. 4. The returns of every election for Governor, and other State officers voted for at the general election, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the Secretary of State, and on the third Monday of December succeeding such election, the Chief Justice of the District and Supreme Court and the Associate District Judges, or a majority thereof, shall meet at the office of the Secretary of State and open and canvass the election returns for Governor, and all other State officers, and forthwith declare the result and publish the names of the persons elected. The persons having the highest number of votes for the respective offices shall be declared elected, but in case any two or more have an equal, and the highest number of votes for the same office, the Legislature shall, by joint vote of both Houses, elect one of said persons to fill said office.

Sec. 5. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of this State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 6. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of the Government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 7. He shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 8. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have the power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the next election and qualification of the person elected to such office.

Sec. 9. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature by proclamation, and shall state to both Houses, when organized, the purposes for which they have been convened, and the Legislature shall transact no legislative business except that for which they were specially convened, or such other legislative business as the Governor may call to the attention of the Legislature while in session.

Sec. 10. He shall communicate, by messages, to the Legislature at every regular

session the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 11. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the Legislature to such time as he may think proper; provided, it be not beyond the time fixed for the meeting of the next Legislature.

Sec. 12. No person shall, while holding any office under the United States Government, hold the office of Governor, except as herein expressly provided.

Sec. 13. The Governor shall have the power to suspend the collections of fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves for a period not exceeding sixty days, dating from the time of conviction, for all offenses, except in cases of impeachment. Upon conviction of treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. And if the Legislature should fail or refuse to make a final disposition of such case, the sentence shall be enforced at such time and place as the Governor, by his order, may direct. The Governor shall communicate to the Legislature, at the beginning of every session, every case of fine or forfeiture, remitted, or reprieve, pardon or commutation granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence, its date, and the date of the remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve.

Sec. 14. The Governor and Judges of the District Court, or a major part of them, of whom the Governor shall be one, may, upon such conditions and with such limitations and restrictions as they may think proper, remit fines and forfeitures, commute punishments, and grant pardons after convictions in all cases, except treason and impeachments, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law, relative to the manner of applying for pardons.

Sec. 15. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor and may be used by him officially, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of Nevada."

Sec. 16. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, sealed with the great seal of the State, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 17. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to perform the duties of the office, they shall devolve upon the Speaker of the Assembly for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease; but when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, and at the head of any military force thereof, he shall continue commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State.

Sec. 18. A Secretary of State, who shall be ex-officio Clerk of the Supreme Court, a Treasurer, a Controller, who shall be ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a Surveyor General, shall be elected at the same time and place, and in the same manner as the Governor. The term of office of each shall be the same as is prescribed for the Governor. Any elector shall be eligible to either said offices.

Sec. 19. The Secretary of State shall keep a true record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Department of the Government, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the Legislature, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 20. The Governor, Secretary of State and State Controller shall constitute a Board of State Prison Commissioners, which Board shall have such supervision of all matters connected with the State Prison as may be provided by law. They shall also constitute a Board of Examiners with power to examine all claims against the State (except salaries or compensation of officers fixed by law), and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. And no claim against the State (except salaries or compensation of officers fixed by law) shall be passed upon by the Legislature without having been considered and acted upon by said Board of Examiners.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts and Justices of the Peace, and the Legislature may also establish Courts for municipal purposes only in incorporated towns and cities.

Sec. 2. At the first general election held in this State after the adoption of this Constitution, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State of Nevada, four District Judges, who shall hold their offices for the term of two, four, six and eight years respectively. The said judges so elected, shall meet at the State Capital at Carson City, Nevada, upon the last Monday in December next succeeding their election, and determine by lot their respective terms, and the judge drawing the shortest term shall be the Chief Justice. At each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one District Judge, who shall hold his office for the term of eight years, and after each election, the judge whose commission shall first expire shall be Chief Justice.

The said District Judges shall hold the terms of the District Court in the various counties of this State, as required by law, and shall be ex-officio Judges of the Supreme Court, of which latter Court at least two terms in each year shall be held at such time as the Legislature shall designate. Three of said judges shall form a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Supreme Court; provided, that in the decision of all cases in the Supreme Court the judges who presided at the trial in the Dis-

trict Court shall not participate in the decision in the Appellate Court, but the same shall be heard and determined by the other three judges.

Sec. 3. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases in equity; also, in all cases at law in which is involved the title or right of possession of, or the possession of real estate or mining claims, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, or in which the demand (exclusive of interest) or the value of the property in controversy exceeds three hundred dollars; also, in all other civil cases not included in the subdivisions of law and equity, and also on questions of law alone, in all criminal cases in which the offense charged amounts to felony. The Court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warrant, and habeas corpus, and also all writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. Each of the JUDGES shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the State, upon petition by, or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself or the Supreme Court, or before any District Court in the State, or before any Judge of such Court.

Sec. 4. The State is hereby MADE ONE Judicial District, BUT the Legislature may, BY A VOTE OF TWO-THIRDS OF THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE, PROVIDE FOR THE DIVISION OF THE STATE INTO NOT EXCEEDING FOUR JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, AND DETERMINE BY LAW WHEN THE TERMS OF SUCH DISTRICT COURTS SHALL BE HELD IN EACH DISTRICT, AND DESIGNATE THE DISTRICT OVER WHICH EACH OF THE JUDGES THEN ELECTED SHALL PRESIDE, AND THEREAFTER EACH INCOMING JUDGE SHALL HOLD THE TERMS OF THE DISTRICT COURT IN THE DISTRICT PRESIDED OVER BY HIS IMMEDIATE PREDECESSOR IN OFFICE.

Sec. 5. The District Courts of this State shall have original jurisdiction in all cases of equity; also, in all cases at law which involve title, or the right of possession, to, or the possession of real property or mining claims, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, and in all other cases in which the demand, (exclusive of interest), or the value of the property in controversy exceeds three hundred dollars; also, in all cases relating to the estates of deceased persons, and the persons and estates of minors and insane persons, and of the action of forcible entry and unlawful detainer; and also in all criminal cases not otherwise provided for by law. They shall have final appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising in Justice Courts, and such other inferior tribunals as may be established by law. The District Courts and the Judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, injunction, quo warrant, certiorari, and all other writs proper, and necessary, to the complete exercise of their jurisdiction; and also shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus on petition by, or on behalf of any person held in actual custody in their respective districts.

Sec. 6. The terms of the Supreme Court shall be held at the seat of Government, and the terms of the District Courts shall be held at the county seats of their respective counties.

Sec. 7. The Legislature shall determine the number of Justices of the Peace to be chosen in each city and township of the State, and shall fix by law their powers, duties and responsibilities; provided, that such Justices Courts shall not have jurisdiction of the following cases, viz: First—Of cases in which the matter in dispute is a money demand or personal property, and the amount of the demand (exclusive of interest) or the value of the property exceeds three hundred dollars. Second—Of cases wherein the title to real estate or mining claims or questions of boundaries to land is or may be involved; or of cases that in any manner shall conflict with the jurisdiction of the several Courts of Record of this State; and provided further, that Justices Courts shall have such criminal jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law; and the Legislature may confer upon said Courts jurisdiction of actions for the possession of lands and tenements, where the relation of landlord and tenant exists, or when such possession has been FORCIBLY, unlawfully, or fraudulently, obtained or withheld. The Legislature shall also prescribe by law the manner and determine the case in which appeals may be taken from Justices and other Courts. The Supreme Court, the District Court, and such other Courts as the Legislature shall designate, shall be Courts of Record.

Sec. 8. Provisions shall be made by law prescribing the powers, duties and responsibilities of any municipal Court that may be established in pursuance of Section 1 of this Article; and also fixing by law the jurisdiction of said Court so as not to conflict with that of the several Courts of Record.

Sec. 9. No judicial officer, except Justices of the Peace and City Recorders, shall receive by his own vote any fees or perquisites of office.

Sec. 10. Judges shall not charge juries in respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

Sec. 11. The style of all process shall be "The State of Nevada," and all proceedings shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

Sec. 12. There shall be but one form of civil action, and law and equity may be administered in the same action.

Sec. 13. The District Judges shall each receive quarterly, for their services, a compensation NOT EXCEEDING FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER ANNUM, and such traveling expenses not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum as the Legislature may prescribe, which shall not be diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected, unless in case a vacancy occurs, in which case the successor of the former incumbent shall receive only

such salary as may be provided by law at the time of his election, or appointment; and provision shall be made by law for setting apart from each year's revenue a sufficient amount of money to pay such compensation.

Sec. 14. The Legislature shall provide by law that upon the institution of each civil action and other proceedings, and also upon the perfecting of an appeal in any civil action or proceeding in the several Courts of Record in this State, a special Court fee or tax shall be advanced to the Clerks of said Courts respectively by the party or parties bringing such action or proceeding or taking such appeal, and the money, so paid in, shall be accounted for by such Clerks, and applied as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 15. No judicial officer shall be empowered, nor shall the organization of the several Courts of the STATE be changed until the election and qualification of the several officers provided for in this Article.

ARTICLE VII.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The Assembly shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all the members elected shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. The Chief Justice of the District and Supreme Court shall preside over the Senate while sitting to try the Governor upon impeachment. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected.

Sec. 2. The Governor and other State and Judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace, shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such case shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 3. For any reasonable cause, to be entered on the journals of each House, which may or may not be sufficient grounds for impeachment, the Judges of the District Courts shall be removed from office, on the vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, and the Judge complained of shall be served with a copy of the complaint against him, and shall have an opportunity of being heard in person or by counsel in his defense; provided that no member of either branch of the Legislature shall be eligible to fill the vacancy occasioned by such removal.

Sec. 4. Provision shall be made by law for the removal from office of any civil officer, other than those in this article previously specified, for malfeasance or non-malfeasance in the performance of his duties.

ARTICLE VIII.

MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall pass no special act in any manner relating to corporate powers, except for municipal purposes; but corporations may be formed under general laws, and all such laws may, from time to time, be altered or repealed.

Sec. 2. All real property or personal property in this State, belonging to corporations now existing or hereafter created, shall be subject to taxation the same as property of individuals; provided, that the property of corporations formed for municipal, charitable, religious or educational purposes may be exempted by law.

Sec. 3. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such means as may be prescribed by law; provided, that corporations in corporations formed under the laws of this State shall not be individually liable for the debts or liabilities of such corporation.

Sec. 4. Corporations may sue and be sued in all Courts in like manner as individuals.

Sec. 5. No bank notes or paper of any kind shall ever be permitted to circulate as money in this State, except the Federal currency and the notes of banks authorized under the laws of Congress.

Sec. 6. No right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation until full compensation be first made or secured therefor.

Sec. 7. The Legislature shall provide for the organization of cities and towns by general laws; and restrict the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and to issuing their credit, except for procuring supplies of water.

Sec. 8. The State shall not donate or loan money on its credit, or subscribe to or be interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation, except corporations formed for educational, charitable or irrigating purposes.

Sec. 9. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, shall become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation or association whatever, or loan its credit in aid of any such company, corporation or association, except railroad corporations, companies or associations.

ARTICLE IX.

FINANCE AND STATE DEBT.

SECTION 1. The fiscal year shall commence on the first day of January in each year.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide by law for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each fiscal year; and whenever the expense of any year shall exceed the income, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing term of two years.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of enabling the

State to transact its business upon a cash basis, the State may contract public debts; but such debts shall never, in the aggregate, exclusive of interest, exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars; except for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses as hereinafter mentioned. PROVIDED THAT THE PRESENT INDEBTEDNESS OF THE STATE SHALL BE CONSIDERED IN ESTIMATING THE AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS, WHICH IS PERMITTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION.

Every such debt shall be authorized by law for some purpose, or purposes, to be distinctly specified therein; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest, semi-annually, and the principal within twenty years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of said taxes to the payment of said principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes postponed or diminished until the principal and interest of said debt shall have been wholly paid. Every amount of indebtedness entered into or assumed by or on behalf of the State, when all its debts and liabilities amount to said sum before mentioned, shall be void of no effect, except, in cases of money borrowed to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, declared the State in time of war, or, if hostilities be threatened, provide for the public defense.

Sec. 4. The State shall never assume the debts of any county, town, city, or other corporation whatever, unless such debts have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to provide for the public defense.

ARTICLE X.

TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real, personal or possessory, except mines and mining claims, the proceeds of which alone shall be taxed, and also excepting such property as may be exempted by law for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes.

ARTICLE XI.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, literary, scientific, mining, mechanical, agricultural and moral improvement, and also provide FOR MAINTAINING AND FOSTERING SUCH INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING AS WILL SECURE TO THE PEOPLE WITHOUT UNJUST AND ONEROUS BURDENS THE BENEFITS OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide for a uniform system of common schools, by which a school shall be established and maintained in each school district at least six months in every year, and any school district neglecting to establish and sustain such a school, or which shall allow instruction of a sectarian character therein, may be deprived of its portion of the interest of the Public School Fund during such neglect or infraction; and the Legislature may pass such laws as will tend to secure a general attendance of children in each school district upon said public schools.

Continued on Second Page.

FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of legitimate advertisement not exceeding six lines, inserted in this column at 50 Cents per Week.

Pool Table for Sale.

Fifteen ball pool table for sale cheap for cash. Inquire at H. J. Thyes. aug19w

Situation Wanted.

A faithful Japanese cook wants a situation in or near Reno. Address P. O. Box 619. aug19w

Gold Pin Lost.

A gold bar pin, with diamond setting, lost between Dr. Thoma's residence and the M. E. Church. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at this office. aug1

Climax Bitters.

Climax Bitters, the great liver and kidney cure for blood and stomach troubles, has no equal. For sale by Wm. Pinner drugist, Reno, Nevada. jy28-4w

Cheap Wagons.

For cheap wagons, buggies, carts and Deering knives and sections call on O. J. Backus, at Jaques & Son's old stand Reno. jy25

Wanted.

An energetic man who understands clothing or tailoring to represent us in Reno and vicinity, as sales agent. Splendid Fall and Winter assortment now ready. Wanamaker & Brown, Philadelphia, Pa. The latest clothing and men's ready-made tailoring house in America. jy17

Inverness Hotel.

Board and rooms at all prices. Meals 25 cents. jy27

For Rent.

A house of six rooms. Enquire at the residence of I. B. Marshall, on Centre street. aug17w

Cheap Wagons.

O. J. Backus, of Reno, will sell wagons cheaper by 20 per cent than any other house in the State of Nevada. These goods are a portion of the Jaques & Son stock and must be sold. jy25

To Stockmen and Others.

J. Westlake makes to order men's heavy French hip shoes, full stock, for \$5. Try a pair. Best fitting cheap and prompt. Opposite the Post Office. jy25

Special Notice.

As I am retiring from business all parties indebted to me are requested to settle at once, otherwise collection will be enforced. july2

Sewing Machines.

Second hand and new from \$5 to \$75. O and see the new White. Sold on easy installments. Commercial Row. J. S. SHOENAKER. july2

Pleasant Grounds.

Wellman's Grove, the loveliest spot in Nevada, is now open to the public for a pleasure resort, free. Come one, come all. C. W. WELLMAN. aug17

Slaughter in Hardware.

O. J. Backus will begin on July 30th to slaughter the magnificent stock at stockery, glassware, crockery and lamps formerly belonging to Jaques & Son. Rare bargains. jy25

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## FOR COUNTY CLERK.

H. W. BIGGINS HEREBY ANNOUNCES himself a candidate for the office of Clerk of Washoe county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. aug

## FOR COUNTY CLERK.

ORLANDO EVANS ANNOUNCES THAT he will be a candidate for County Clerk of Washoe county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. aug